Delineating Thyroid-Mediated Toxicity Pathways in an Amphibian Model System

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Outline

- Brief background on MED thyroid research
- Approach to adverse outcome pathway research for amphibian-based thyroid model
- Investigating endpoints at steps in the pathway
- Understanding toxicity in the context of pathway information



Background on EDC Assays

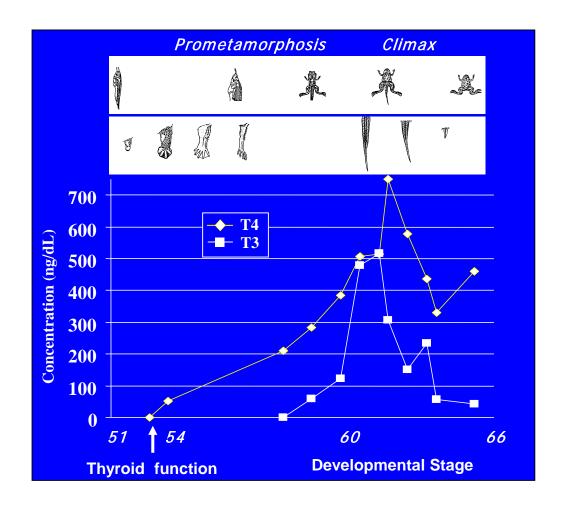
- FQPA and SDWA directed U.S. EPA to evaluate chemicals for endocrine disruption
- Endocrine Disrupter Screening and Testing Advisory Committee (EDSTAC) established
- Screening and testing methods recommended by EDSTAC included:
 - Short-term fish reproduction assay to detect HPG effects
 - Short-term amphibian metamorphosis assay to detect HPT effects
 - Longer-term fish life-cycle assay for reproductive effects
 - Longer-term amphibian reproductive/developmental effects



Test Overview

- Initiated with tadpoles at onset of thyroid function
- 14-21 days exposure
- Apical Endpoints
 - Developmental stage
 - Thyroid histology

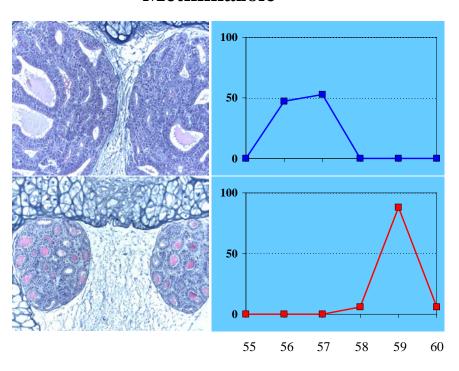




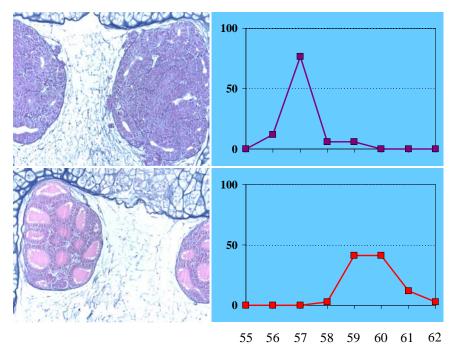


Amphibian Metamorphosis Assay

Methimazole



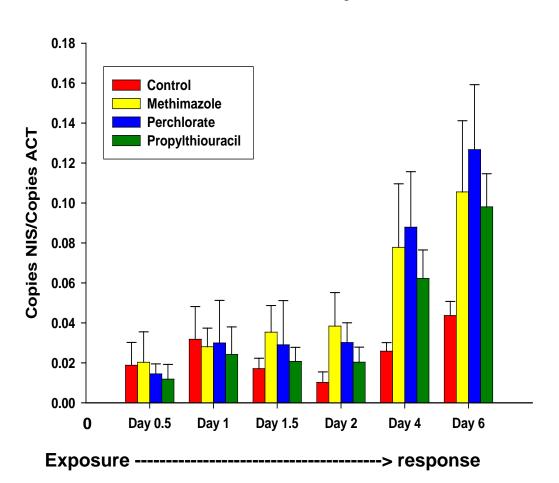
Perchlorate





In Vivo Gene Expression Following Exposure

NIS Gene Response



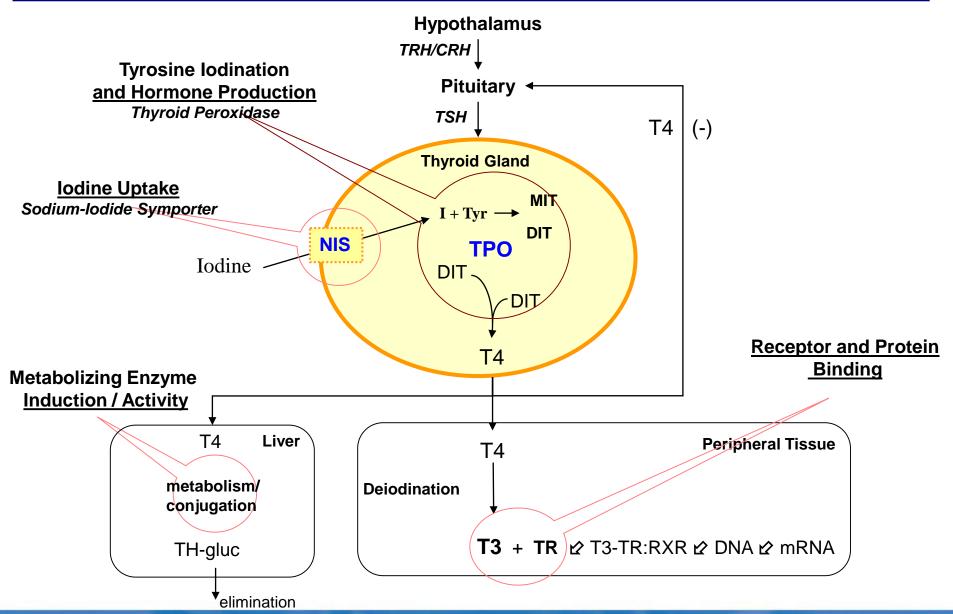


The Need for Predictive Tools

- Apical endpoints established with the amphibian metamorphosis assay.
- However we can not test all the chemicals for which little is known about thyroid activity
- Need to develop tools to aid in selecting chemicals that need to be tested and inform which chemicals are likely not active and do not need to be tested or can be assigned low priority for testing

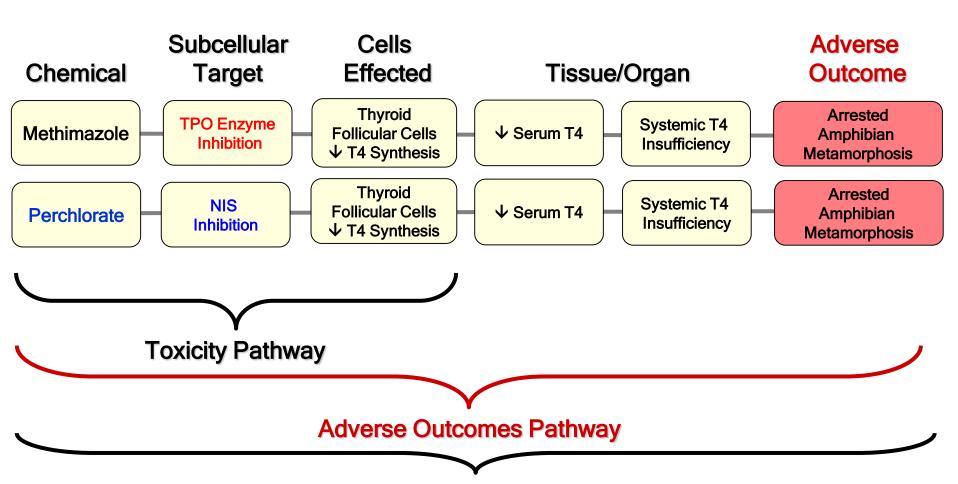


Potential Endpoints for Thyroid Hormone Disruption





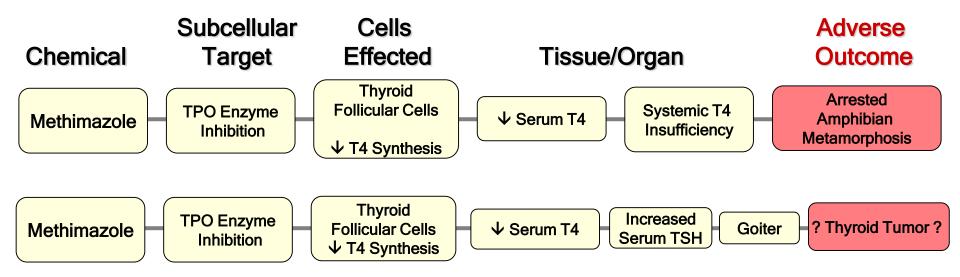
Adverse Outcome Pathways for Thyroid Disruption



Amphibian Metamorphosis Assay



Selection of a Pathway



TPO-inhibition has potentially more types of chemicals that can affect it than NIS. Assays available.

Single chemical with potential for multiple adverse outcome pathways related to thyroid



Thyroid Explant Cultures and In Vitro Assays to Understand Responses Outside of the Compensatory Mechanisms of the Whole Animal



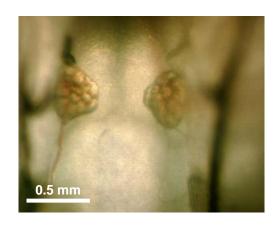
Thyroid Gland Explant Cultures

Ex Vivo:

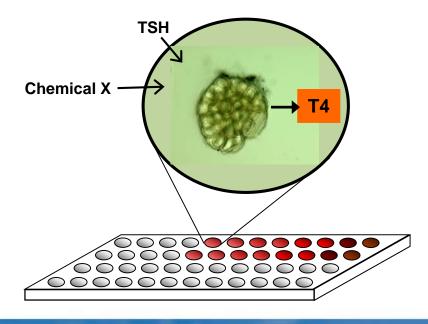
Thyroid Gland Explant Cultures

Dissect thyroid glands from pro-metamorphic tadpoles

- Culture in 96-well plates in L-15 media
- Stimulate with TSH and treat with graded concentrations of test chemical
- Measure T4 released to media by RIA
- Measure TSH responsive gene expression by QPCR.

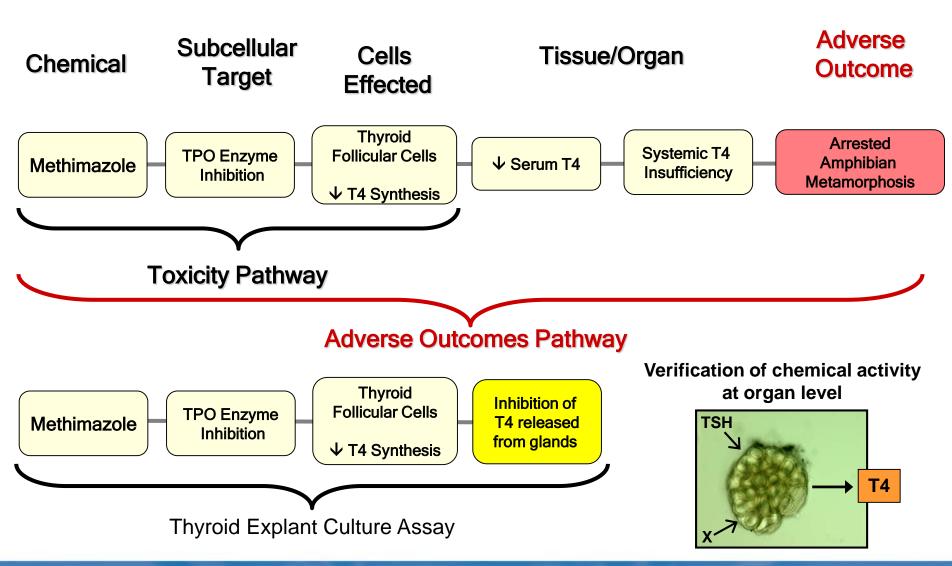


Paired thyroid glands in NF stage 59 *X. laevis* tadpole





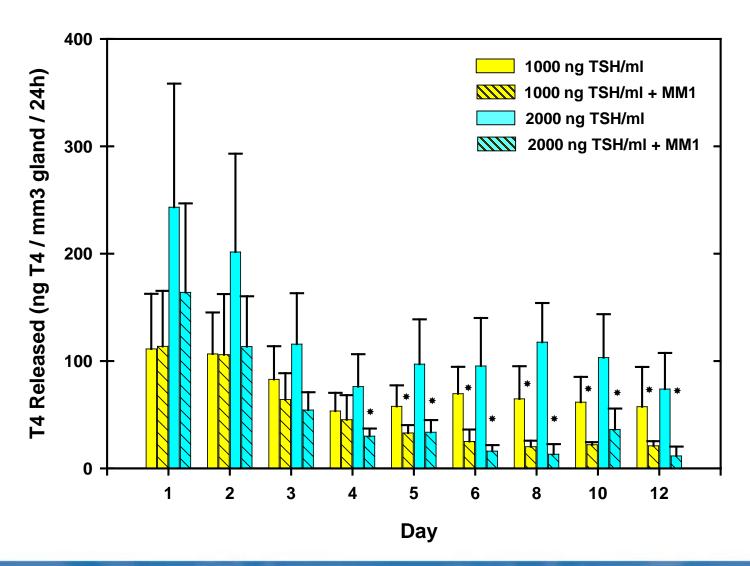
Adverse Outcomes Pathway for Thyroid Toxicity





Thyroid Gland Explant Culture:

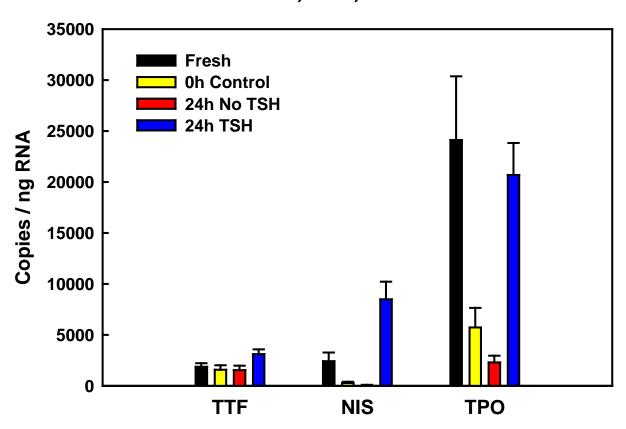
Time & dose relationship of T4 release inhibition





Gene Expression in Thyroid Gland Explant Cultures

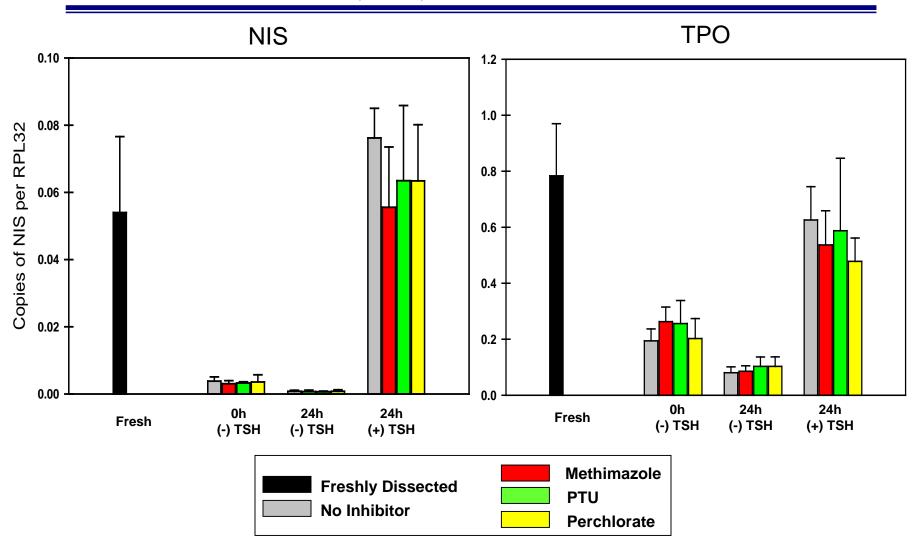
Gene Expression in Response to TSH TTF, NIS, and TPO





Thyroid Gene Expression: Response to Inhibitors

Methimazole, PTU, and Perchlorate Treatment





Thyroid Explant Culture

Interpretation of compensatory and direct effects

In vitro...

- Release T4 in response to TSH is dose related
- T4 reserves must be depleted before synthesis inhibition significantly affects T4 release

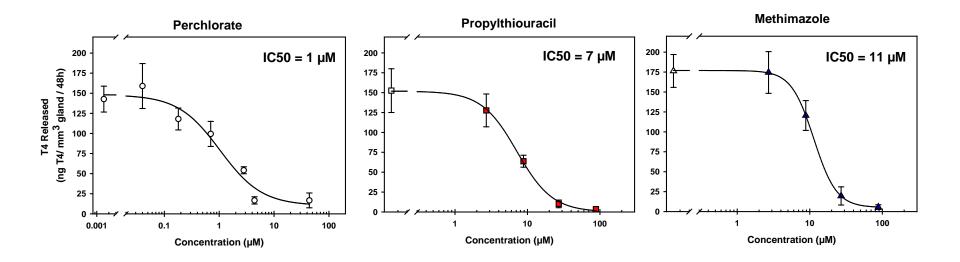
In vivo...

- Early stages are more sensitive to arrested metamorphosis by T4 inhibitors than late stages
- At late prometamorphosis, thyroid glands are larger and reserve T4 is sufficient to complete metamorphosis
- Exposure time 0 does not equal effect time 0 for circulating T4: NEED TO UNDERSTAND DOSIMETRY / PK & PD
- Need to measure circulating hormone levels (T4, TSH) to interpret gene expression and protein responses in vivo



Inhibition of TSH-Stimulated T4 Release by Cultured Thyroid Glands

Thyroid glands from *X. laevis* tadpoles (NF stage 59) were cultured in L-15 media in the presence of 2000 ng TSH/ml alone or TSH and graded concentrations of chemical. Media was collected and analyzed by RIA for T4.

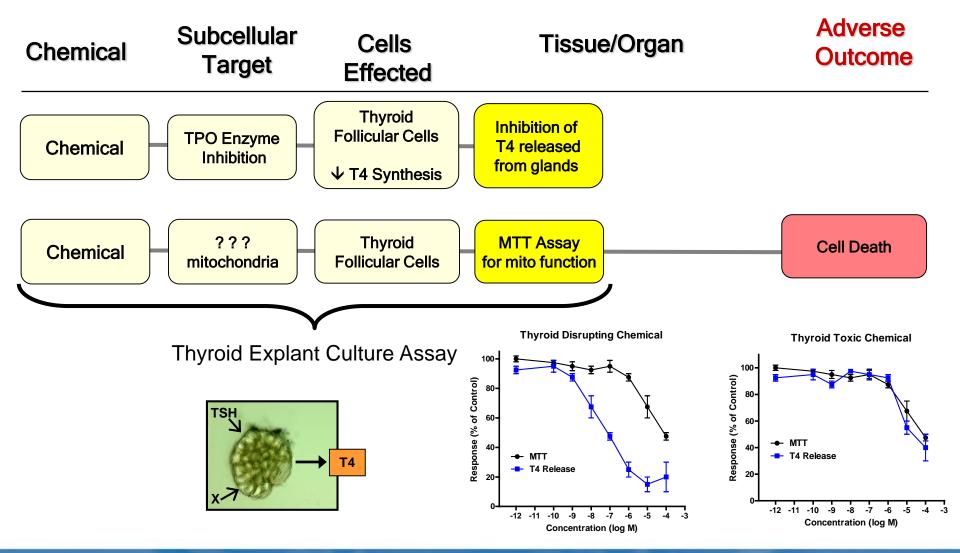


Perchlorate – Iodine uptake inhibition PTU & Methimazole – TPO inhibition

Understand results in the context of the assay

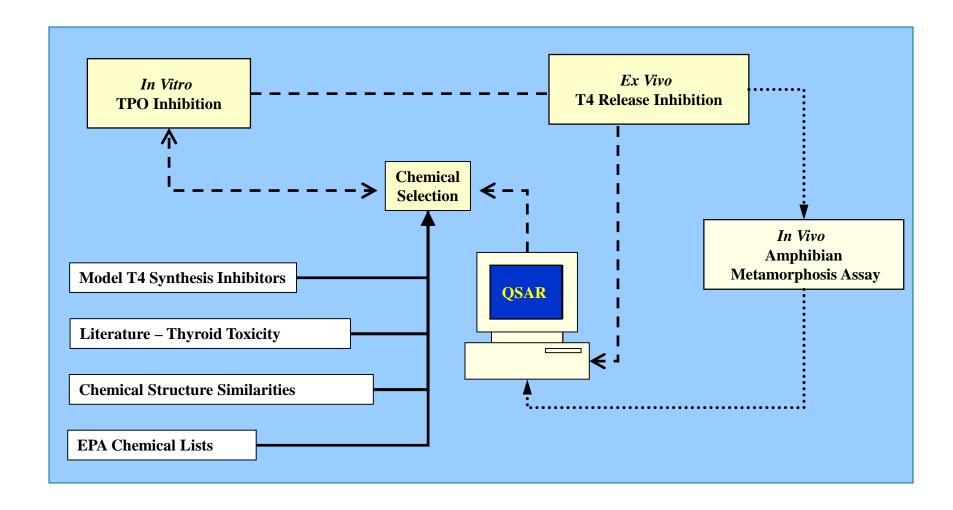


Assess Pathway for Thyroid Disruption vs Thyroid Follicular Cell Toxicity



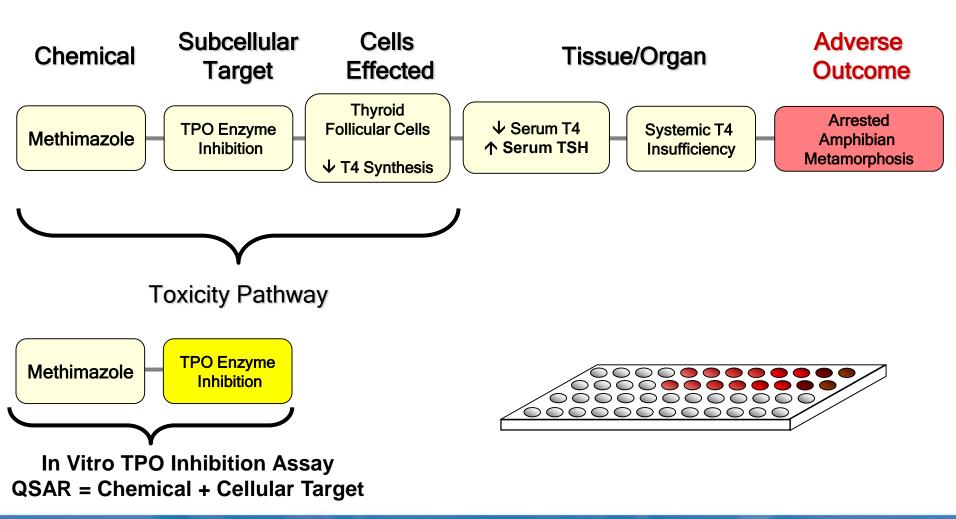


Chemical Testing and Predictive Model Development





Adverse Outcomes Pathway for Thyroid Toxicity





Thyroid Peroxidase Inhibition

In Vitro:

Prepare microsomes containing thyroid peroxidase activity from pig thyroid glands

Test chemicals for potency for inhibiting two TPO-mediated reactions

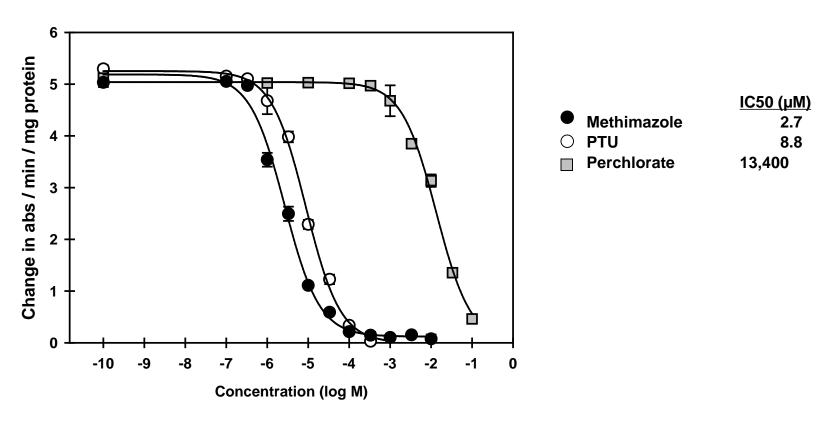
- 1. Tyrosine Iodination: Conversion of Tyrosine to MIT/DIT
- 2. Guaiacol Oxidation: Surrogate coupling reaction (DIT + DIT = T4)

Guaiacol Oxidation Assay

$$OH$$
 OCH_3
 OCH_3



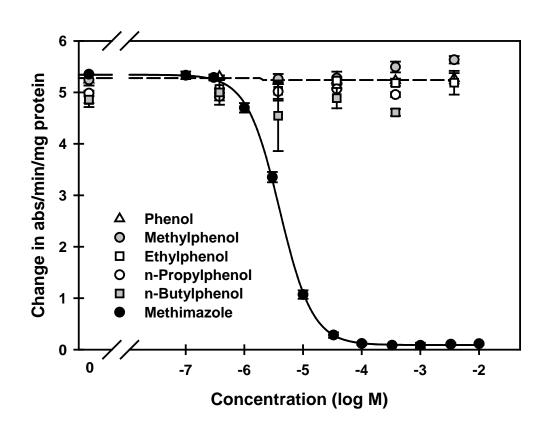
Relative Potency of Model T4 Synthesis Inhibitors for TPO Inhibition



Methimazole is the most potent of the model T4 synthesis inhibitors in the TPO inhibition assay. Perchlorate had very low potency for TPO inhibition, but was the most potent of the three inhibitors in the *ex vivo* and *in vivo* assays. The primary mechanism of action for perchlorate inhibition of T4 synthesis is by inhibiting iodide uptake into the follicular cells.



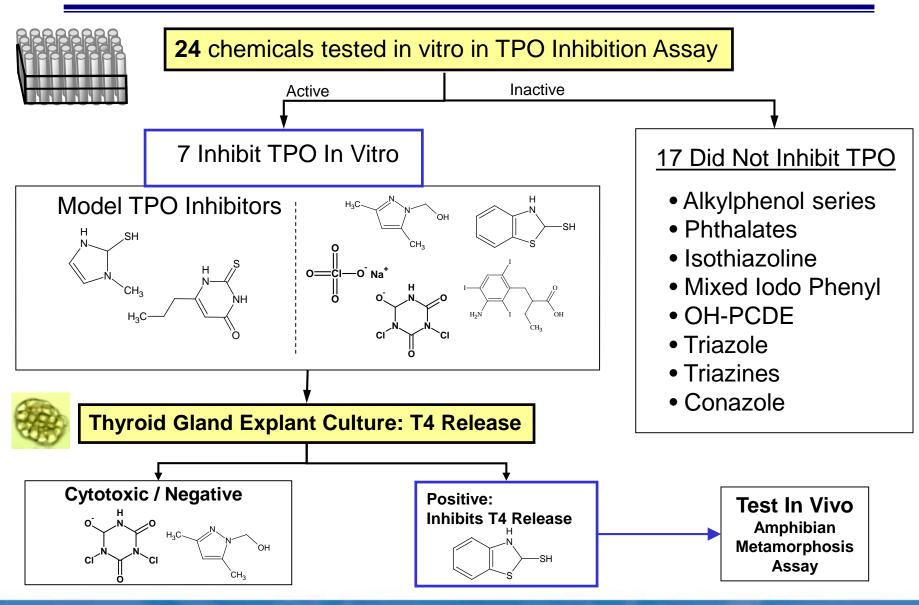
TPO Inhibition: Alkylphenol Series



All alkylphenols tested exhibited no inhibition of TPO activity



Screening Chemicals for Higher Tier Testing



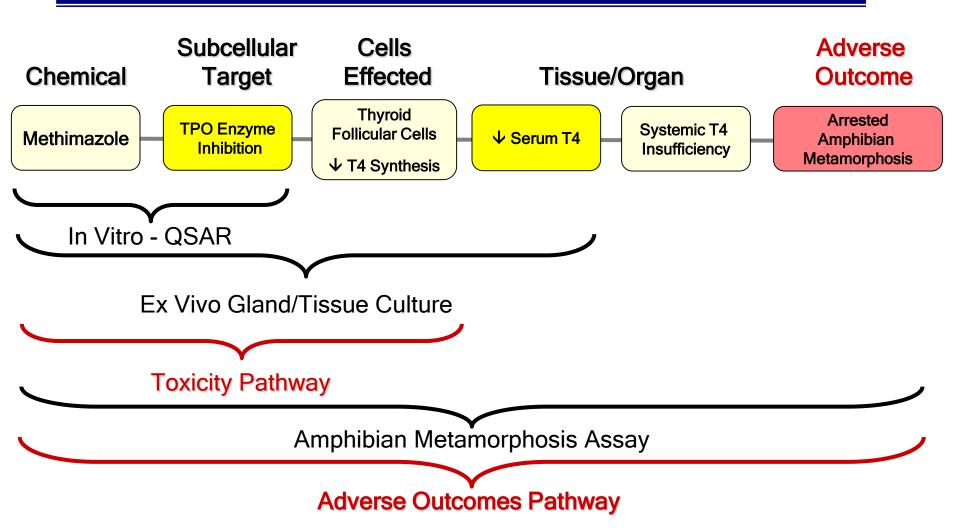


TPO Assay Summary

- The TPO assay can be used to rapidly screen chemicals for further testing in the higher level thyroid toxicity assays, and can be used to begin to develop predictive models incorporating structure activity relationships between chemical structure and T4 synthesis inhibition
- This suite of assays can be an effective tool to determine the capacity of previously untested or unsuspected classes of chemicals to disrupt normal thyroid hormone production



Adverse Outcomes Pathways for Thyroid Disruption





MED Thyroid Project Team

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